685 627 798 695 [671] [776] The Geneishat selected the tomb of the saint where the oath was to be administered. According to the customary law of Awlad Ali, the plaintiff is the one to decide which saint is to be sought for the taking of the oath by the defendant. Each saint has his own reputation and some are said to be more effective in certain kinds of disputes. The saint selected in this case was Sidi Dmain. Sidi Dmian's tomb is in the Beheira province some 60 miles east of the area of Burg el-Arab. He is [732] [784] known to cause the blindness of those who dare to swear falsely by him, and at least four cases of blindness in the area have been attributed to [671] false oaths at Sidi Dmain. Also according to the law, it is the plaintiff who selects the persons from the defendant's kin unit who are to 685 627 695 613 support him in the oath. Following this rule, the Geneishat, with the help of Hadi, selected the fourteen men from bait Asabei to swear with Rabbu. The number of men that were required in this case was considered very conservative. The usual practice in estimating the number of sup- • [803] porters in any case is done by establishing the value of the damage or compensation and dividing it by ten. The result is the number of men needed to give the oath. If there were not enough adult males in a given kinship unit to fulfill the number needed, some or all the men would have to be sworn twice or three times and each time a person takes the oath he is considered as a separate person until the number needed is met.

Following this rule, and since the value of the property confiscated in the above case was over three thousand pounds, 300 persons should have been sworn in support of Rabbuh. Since this would have complicated the matter greatly, it was agreed that fifteen men were enough. Taieb gave the justification for limiting the number to 15 that trade and, as